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JUL 31 1944

SURVEY Midmonthly

USING PUBLIC BUILDINGS
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T. Otto Nall

WAR MARRIAGE CHILDREN
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JULY JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK 1944

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The contributors include Katharine F. Lenroot, Austin H. MacCormack, Bradley Buell, Eliot Ness, Kathryn Close, Genevieve Gabower, Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck.

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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

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Publication Office
34 North Crystal Street, East Stroudsburg, Pa.
Editorial and Business Office
112 East 19 Street, New York, 3, N. Y.

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY—Monthly—$3 a year
SURVEY GRAPHIC—Monthly—$3 a year
SUBSCRIPTION TO BOTH—$5 a year

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So They Say

• A lie can get half way around the world before the truth has time to get its breeches on.—CORDELL HULL, *Secretary of State.*

• We shall have better children when we are better people.—ADRIAN H. SCOLTEN, M.D., *in The New York Times.*

• Usually when people demand a clarification they want things clarified their own way.—*Editorial in The New York Times.*

• Human progress throughout the ages has depended on people who did more than their share.—*Editorial in The Journal of the National Education Association.*

• We have seen our globe in no time turned into one armed camp. We can transform it as quickly into a fit home for the human family.—LOLA MAVERICK LLOYD and ROSIKA SCHWIMMER, *in "Chaos, War, or a New World Order."*

• For art, if it is to be reckoned with as one of the great values of life, must teach man humility, tolerance, wisdom, and magnanimity. The value of art is not beauty, but right action.—W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM, *in "The Summing Up."*

• By learning the name of every star, object, virtue, and vice some people think themselves very well informed about what goes on in the heavens, on the earth, and in the souls of men.—CONSTANCIO C. VIGIL, *Latin American writer and educator.*

• What can't be cured must be prevented. —*Headline in Illinois Health Messenger.*

• Our American democracy is strong enough to welcome and to cherish many ways of thinking and of acting—FRANCIS BIDDLE, *Attorney General of the United States.*

• The price of freedom of religion or of speech or of the press is that we must put up with, and even pay for, a good deal of rubbish.—JUSTICE ROBERT J. JACKSON, *in U. S. vs. Ballard.*

• If we are honestly determined to banish once and for all the Imperialist idea and all it means, we must rid ourselves of the idea that there exists, or can exist, an inherently superior person—superior nation—or superior race.—WALTER NASH, *New Zealand.*

• In all of Nature which fights for life because it loves life, there is nothing like human war. We alone are responsible for the existence of cruelty, in the sense of maliciously inflicted pain. . . . In this present agony of mankind, men talk, shuddering, of "going back to the ways of the beasts." Let them consider the beasts' way, which is cleanly and reasonable, free of dogmas, creeds, political or religious intolerances.—DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE, *in "The Road of a Naturalist."*

• Hatred does not cease by hatred at any time; hatred ceases by love—this is an old rule.—BUDDHA.

• Propaganda is a one-way track; education is a two-way track.—EDUARD C. LINDEMAN, *in Survey Graphic.*

• The Negro should be kept in his place! I agree! But his place is alongside of us! —THE REV. T. C. BOBILIN *in Negro Digest.*

• The kind of government which the United States has, does not run well when left to itself, and to chance, inaction and prayer.—*The New Republic.*

• Freedom is no accident. It is won and saved by individuals who know its true value to the soul of man.—ROBERT P. PATTERSON, *Under Secretary of War, to the graduating class of Union College.*

• Four strong pillars—spiritual, educational, economic and military—support our American life and must be kept standing if we are to continue our pursuit of happiness under freedom.—BERNARD M. BARUCH, *to the National Institute of Social Sciences.*

• We are fighting to the death for all that America stands for; but we dare not forget for one moment that . . . more vital even than military and naval victory is seeing to it that what America stands for, she increasingly becomes.—*The Commission on American Citizenship of The Catholic University.*

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VOL. LXXX NO. 7

SURVEY Midmonthly

JULY 1944

Journal of Social Work

Published by Survey Associates

Public Buildings for Public Use

MARK A. McCLOSKEY

How community facilities can be planned or adapted to serve a variety of needs is described by the director of Community War Services, Federal Security Agency.

SOME of the scorn which social philosophers have directed at non-productive consumption of time might also have been leveled at non-productive consumption of space. Traditionally a wasteful people, we Americans have excelled in the waste of public buildings—schools, armories, courthouses, libraries, and assembly halls — buildings that should serve as focal points for a varied and satisfying community life. We have let countless square yards of public space gather dust at night and on Sundays while community life suffered for want of a home. But wartime shortages and special needs have been awakening us to the necessity of making the best use of what is available.

The community center has shifted in locale, though not in intrinsic value, throughout the centuries. In classical times it was the temple, the stadium and the forum. In medieval days it was the market place or the cathedral, the latter never too holy to open its doors to the great public festivals. In early New England it was the town hall, the church, the meeting house or the common. But in our time it has too often been a makeshift: the corner drug store, the village post office, the general store or the "joint." As public buildings have become simply monuments to civic wealth and pride, the community center has been relegated to second rate quarters. Unfortunately where group life languishes, so, as a rule, does the sense of public responsibility that makes of any neighborhood a good place in which to live.

With the war years, however, community activities have staged a comeback. Millions of migrant war workers and their families have needed something to replace the neighborhood ties they have left behind. Millions of persons who might have thought they were through with the classroom have found themselves back in school for nutrition, first aid and air raid protection classes. The war has made it plain that a six-hour day is as illogical for a public building as for an industrial plant. With space, like manpower and materials, at a premium, with industry accelerated to include swing and graveyard shifts, padlocks clearly have no place on any public building at 4 P. M.

To meet the recreational needs of war workers and military personnel, three kinds of buildings have been relied upon: those that have been serving other purposes but can double as community centers in their free hours; those that have had to be converted from other uses; and those that have been newly built.

Dual Service Buildings

Among buildings serving two purposes, schools are in the majority. Thousands of classrooms, gyms and workshops are now available at night for local activities. But other buildings have been working double time too. Armories have been used in Fitchburg, Mass., for servicemen's dances; in Providence, R. I., for overnight lodgings; in Brattleboro, Vt., and Socorro, N. M., for community recreation centers; in Claremont, N. H., for organized basketball; and in Camden and Bennetsville, S. C., for dances and community sings. The second floor of the fire house in Perryville, Md., offers community suppers and games. Civic auditoriums in Saginaw, Mich., Eau Claire, Wis., Kingsport, Tenn., Augusta, Ga., Aiken and Columbia, S. C., Colorado Springs, Col., and Beaumont, Tex., are open for a varied round of activities. In Racine, Wis., a Memorial Hall is being used as a recreation center—a portent, perhaps, that memorials of the future will be planned to serve the community, as well as to commemorate its heroes.

Changed Purposes

Building conversion might be regarded as a miracle by which anything from a hothouse to a houseboat is turned into a recreation center—a process which has taught us something of husbandry and resourcefulness. We have learned not to disregard the dilapidated warehouse; to look on an old garage with eyes that see shrubbery in front, and plywood partitions and an upright piano within. There are servicemen's centers that were formerely: an abandoned courthouse in Pocohontas, Ark.; an old hospital in Oklahoma City, Okla.; a deserted post office in Enid, Okla.; a Buddhist temple in San Diego, Calif.; and an automobile salesroom in Portland, Me.

Servicemen are the chief beneficiaries of such conversion. However, the process has not always been easy. In a community overrun by soldiers, every inch of available space can be rented at a fat profit. More often than not, the town's

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white elephant, too drafty for a boarding house and too dreary for a store, is the only structure available to provide recreation for the same soldiers. Landlords present problems. They are firm about where partitions can or cannot be cut in vacant rooms. Entrance arrangements at armories are sometimes considered sacrosanct. A club turns over its building with the understanding that the crest above a doorway must remain.

To meet such situations, architectural and decorative ingenuity has been in steady demand. An abandoned railroad station at Evansville, Ind., had to have its face lifted, pictures and lights hung low, balconies superimposed on massive walls, before its vast dimensions were brought down to the intimate scale appropriate to a servicemen's club.

Innumerable types of buildings have proved suitable for adaptation: the hothouse in Hobe Sound, Fla., its glass roof and walls spectacular for a recreation room; the houseboat anchored at Harrisburg, Pa.; a seven-story landmark in the heart of Oklahoma City, Okla.; a dance hall in Omaha, Neb.; old restaurants on the boardwalk in Atlantic City, N. J. Even CCC buildings have been picked up from their camp sites, hitched together, and put down near railroad stations to provide transient services.

Various, too, have been the uses for which converted buildings were originally intended. They have included a Masonic temple, a CIO headquarters, and even what was reputedly a former house of questionable purposes.

New Buildings

The new building constructed for recreational purposes is of necessity a product of wartime priority and wartime inventiveness. Luckily, the ruling which has limited steel and other critical materials for public work projects and cut buildings to one- and two-story masonry and one-story wooden structures, has brought specifications down to the scale best suited to the federal recreation building and the community center-schoolhouse.

There have been many reasons why the federal government has gone into the business of constructing federal recreation buildings. The main one has been the fact that there was no way in which such facilities could be built in towns unable financially to do the job. Small communities near large army camps—such as Fayetteville, N. C.—would never on their own have spent the money necessary to construct appropriate buildings. Since the federal government set up the camps adjacent to these towns it has been a federal responsibility to see that adequate structures are provided. For another thing, a program requires land, and this the government, with powers of condemnation and eminent domain, is in a good position to acquire through purchase, lease or donation. Then in the Federal Works Agency, there is an organization which, having had long experience not only in the construction but also in the disposition of buildings, will be equipped to dispose of the property at the end of the war. Finally, through the Lanham act, Congress has recognized the responsibility of the federal government to assist in providing adequate community facilities in war burdened communities, where local resources are inadequate.

A few basic styles have been designed by the architect, Eli Jacques Kahn, for recreational buildings. They are styles that can be adapted by communities to meet the specific needs of climate, site, budget and materials. More than 440 of these buildings have been put up as servicemen's centers, while 20 have been built for war workers and their families. On the whole they are remarkably good looking, serviceable models.

Design For Use

The basic architectural requirements have concerned first, the interests of the serviceman and second, the interests of administrative staff. A serviceman wants, in his time off, a place to read, to write his endless letters, to play games and dance. He wants a chance to 'phone the folks back home, to take a shower, and to find a vacant cot. He also wants, it has been discovered, an occasional opportunity to work at crafts. A vast collection of amateur art in plastics, wood, and clay is turning up as a footnote to servicemen's recreation in this war.

A recreational building usually consists of a main lounge with a snack bar, a smaller lounge, a quiet study or library, offices, showers, telephones, club or hobby rooms, and a large auditorium with a stage. Among the offices is one for the director, placed so that he can see what is going on.

Designs have been calculated to suit the needs and tastes of both the community and its guests in uniform. The soldier meeting his family does not want to be disturbed by the dance band in the auditorium. He does not have to be; the "quiet study" means just that. At other times he is looking for the choices of action he cannot get in the barracks and deserves on hours away from them. In the recreational center he can read, develop pictures, shoot billiards or hang over a juke box. Economy has been a major consideration in designing these buildings, but so have freedom and flexibility.

From the start, it was determined that the buildings should be attractive. Any similarity between them and the huts and canteens of 1918 was to be purely coincidental. World War I also showed that such buildings belong in the heart of a downtown section; a building on a vacant lot on the fringe of town may be cheaper, but it will also be unused.

Plans and Construction

The recreational buildings have ranged in cost from $15,000 to $200,000 and have taken anywhere from sixty to ninety days to construct. Those built in 1941 and early 1942, were put up by U. S. Army Engineers. Since then, they have been built by the Federal Works Agency either through the War Public Works Division or the Public Buildings Administration. Materials have been chosen which were locally available and off the critical list. For the most part the buildings have been planned to last from fifteen to twenty-five years, though some of the non-federal projects of brick or concrete are permanent structures.

Altogether the federal government has invested some $30,000,000 in recreational buildings, 308 of which are operated by the USO and 152 by communities or local organizations. Once the need for which they were originally put up has ceased to exist, the FWA may dispose of them in the following order:

1. Sale to the local tax-supported agency where there has been any commitment, either direct or implied, that the facility would, upon termination of the emergency, be sold to such public agency. Where real property has been acquired from a local public agency for a nominal amount, such acquisition shall be considered as a commitment.
2. Transfer within the Federal Works Agency.
3. Transfer to another agency of the federal government.
4. Sale to public or private agencies or individuals except as provided in section 1, above.

It is hoped that communities will acquire these properties for use as community centers after the war.

The recreation division of Community War Services, Federal Security Agency, has helped in getting these buildings under way. It has determined the need for them in the towns, recommended the type of building necessary, helped select sites. It has worked with the army engineers, FWA, and the communities. It has frequently carried the ball in getting the community to donate the land, and if possible to share the cost of construction.

When local finances have been involved, specifications have not always been followed exactly. Hempstead, N. Y., has elaborated on them, putting up a solid brick structure that will be a town hall after the war. Other towns, more rigidly budgeted, have cut out the sound-proofing, some of the extra partitions, the tracks to slide folding chairs under the

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stage, and in some instances even the stage.

Despite local variations, the theme of forthright simplicity is constant. Where the military population is large, several small buildings rather than a single formal and forbidding one have been provided. Experience shows that a soldier feels more welcome in a simple, unpretentious place. While he may dream that he dwells in marble halls he is not disposed to play in them. No recreation center need present the sort of grandiose front that keeps a crowd standing outside in reluctant awe.

Schools and Community Centers

The same lesson is there also for the combination community center and school house, a relatively new type of structure found in some small communities and in housing projects. There are, for example, two schools in Wayne, Mich., specifically patterned for community use. They are low, handsome buildings whose dual purpose is apparent. A kitchen can be used for classes in home economics and nutrition and also for preparing community suppers held in the multi-purpose rooms across the corridor; a meeting room and lounges are useful to both student council and local war service groups; craft and class rooms serve a whole neighborhood as well as its children.

There is a school and community building at Vallejo, Calif.: prefabricated, demountable, inexpensive, and good looking. Eighty working days were required to put up this center, which serves the 1,692 families of an adjacent housing project, and cares for 1,000 children in its twenty-four classrooms. There is a school-community center in the housing project of Greenhills, near Cincinnati, Ohio, with facilities planned so that the back of the swimming pool shelter is an outdoor stage, the main parking island is a farm market, and the auditorium can double as gym. Attendance lists at the school house here include: 755 daytime students; 378 enrollees of adult classes held one to five nights a week; 90 adults who use the gym three nights a week; 1,100 members of organizations which have access to the building two to five nights a week as well as on Sunday mornings.

Such constructions suggest the schools of the future, in which meetings, concerts, pageants, lectures, classes in public speaking will fill the auditoriums at night; the school library and workshops will be planned with separate, accessible entrances and will be open to adults; corridors will serve as museums for local talent; and the school clinic will be available to and equipped for both children and adults.

In its expanded role, the school building will lean on the up-to-date equipment science and engineering can offer: more daylight; more extension out of doors; accoustical aids through sound insulation; radiant heating and air conditioning.

"Even the well known sour classroom smell," says architect Richard Neutra, "must be a consideration. Stale exhalations must not become a perpetual drug."

Light cheerful passageways, comfortable chairs convenient to stack, moveable desks, banked seats and tables for demonstration rooms, finishes that are easily cleaned and easy to look at, shatterproof glass windows—all these will contribute to the "livability index" of a school.

Tomorrow's school may well be divided into soundproof sections; so that the raucous whirr of the circular saw need not disturb the perhaps raucous debate in the conference room. Storage places will be essential—cupboards in which to place a child's unfinished mural while adults use the easels. Flexible partitions will be important: sliding walls that can be moved without causing disorder. Because joint use has no validity as an idea unless the school by its very nature holds out an invitation to both child and adult, many of our structural concepts of fifty or even five years ago may well be revised. Back of the concept of the functional school building is a redefinition of the meaning of education.

"Architecture," said Ruskin, "is the art which so disposes and adorns the edifices raised by man, for whatsoever purposes, that the sight of them may contribute to his mental health, power, and pleasure." We might add: "that the *use* of them may contribute to his mental health, power and pleasure." Architecture must envisage a social as well as an aesthetic purpose.

For too long this country's best architectural product has been industrial: the factory and incinerator, the power dam and laboratory, the railroad terminal and bridge. However, other buildings have recently appeared, along with the functional schoolhouse, that are structurally appropriate and point the way to a more solid community life: some of the buildings of the Farm Security Administration and the National Youth Administration training centers; military structures, like the Welfare Hall at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station; the Health and Recreation Center in Houston, Tex., a combination that is still rare in America; the Betsy Head Play Center in Brooklyn, where locker rooms double as basketball courts in winter and the roof is a stadium for pool spectacles.

A public building carries too large a responsibility to be a blunder. By the facilities it makes available, it can create a feeling of community solidarity. It can help to persuade the newcomer to put down roots and the older settler that his roots are not being threatened. These functions are important for today and for after the war.

For the well planned community center can help reestablish that sense of neighborhood warmth and intimacy, those face-to-face contacts that were once a part of rural and frontier life, and that are now essential to release from personal and national isolationism.

Frontiers in Public Welfare

CONRAD VAN HYNING

Puerto Rico's public welfare administrator describes present obstacles to progress in the territory, and the hopes for the future.

AMONG the two million people crowded together in the island community of Puerto Rico—at the rate of 547 per square mile—poverty and wealth have lived together for so long that neither seems to resent nor be shocked by the other. It is not surprising, therefore, that one is confronted by continual paradoxes and perplexities in the attempt to develop a public welfare program in accordance with what the mainland has come to accept as modern standards.

For example, the lowest assistance grants regarded on the mainland as "consistent with minimum standards of health and decency," would be above the average subsistence level of the majority of the population in Puerto Rico. The simplest kind of a "balanced diet" costs twice or more as much as the average family has for food, and the people are not used to a balanced diet, and probably would not eat it if they had it. Malnutrition and dietary diseases are so prevalent that the energy of the population is reduced, their resistance to other diseases is lessened, and death rates are exorbitantly high.

Institutions for children are filled, not with orphans or half-orphans, but with children who have mothers and fathers. The reason is obvious—their own mothers and fathers could not feed them, could not clothe them, and could not send them to school. And so they are very lucky children—they eat, they are well dressed, they go to school. But whether or not to return them to their own homes, as

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good practice dictates, is a very puzzling question indeed.

Aged, crippled, and deformed persons beg on the streets, frequently exhibiting underfed and half-naked children as additional means of stirring the pity and sympathy which will bring forth a penny or a nickel. But it is hard to stop even the beggars who are currently receiving the maximum public assistance allowance to "those in need," when that maximum is $7.50 a month. It is harder still in the face of the fact that the same allowance is the maximum for each "family unit," be the number of persons in it one or ten.

In the midst of all these paradoxes, Puerto Rico is, nevertheless, developing a modern public welfare program. It is doing so by very realistically beginning where it can begin and doing what it can do.

The surface job is not a hard one. The first step was to get a good law. Puerto Rico got that last year, a composite of the best laws in the states, product of careful study by the Puerto Rico Social Security Commission.

Taking Hold

The next step was the administrative machinery. Since administration is largely a matter of staff and offices located in the right places, that was not hard. True, the staff ought to be trained and experienced, but even that was not too difficult. A good nucleus of forty men and women from Puerto Rico have studied at schools of social work in the states. More than 300 have studied at the graduate school at the University of Puerto Rico. Many have had considerable experience—in the FERA, in the WPA, and in local agencies.

This group of social workers is serious, able, conscious of its group strength, confident of its ability. It is ready to go ahead, to fill in the gaps in its ranks with untrained people, to train them on the job, to develop a modern public welfare program.

Money, too, without which there can be no program, has been forthcoming from the local legislature: $3,000,000 for the fiscal year. With this money, the newly created division of public welfare of the department of health is trying to provide at least a minimum subsistence for the aged, the blind, and the families in which there is no wage earner. To date, the division has 25,000 "family units" on the public assistance payroll at $7.50 a month. Some of these "family units" represent only one person; others may represent from two to ten. Thirty-four thousand additional applicants await their turn—their needs, as yet, undetermined. The division's staff realizes that the flat grant basis ignores differences in need; that the amount given is insufficient to do much good; but until more funds are available for assistance, and until the staff is able to establish a family budget base for giving grants, the present system will continue.

The unemployed, who are not eligible for public assistance, and of whom there are from 150,000 to 200,000, must shift for themselves or take their turn on the insular emergency work program. This work program is well administered, employs 35,000, pays wages ranging from 20 to 45 cents an hour for a ninety-six hour work month, and is concentrating on construction of schools, health centers, and recreation facilities — and on school lunches, serving 250,000 daily.

Social Security

The next step in the development of Puerto Rico's public welfare program, the permanent base upon which the local group had laid their plans—participation in the public assistance features of the Social Security Act—is still held up in Congress. Also delayed is a bill to provide work relief for Puerto Rico. Part of the reason is that the war naturally comes first. But part, also, is the high controversy over the disposition of the federal excise tax on rum, of which more later.

Meanwhile, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands remain the only parts of the United States to which the public assistance titles of the Social Security Act do not extend. Puerto Rico has had the benefits of Titles V and VI since 1939, which include public health, maternal and child welfare, and vocational rehabilitation. The Virgin Islands have had none of the titles extended to them.

If the pending amendment were passed, the Caribbean islands would still be excluded from the titles providing for old age and survivors insurance and unemployment compensation—titles which, in their present form, would do them little good because of the high percentage of agricultural workers and the low wages in industry, too low for coverage in most cases. But both Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands need the public assistance titles. They need them as much as any state, or as much as Hawaii or Alaska.

The stark fact, however, is that even the best public welfare program can no more than scratch the surface of Puerto Rico's problem of achieving its inalienable right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." The burning question is, how to readjust the economy of this island, whose land will not feed half its population, and whose industries maintain they cannot pay a living wage and continue to exist. Here is a real paradox and perplexity. The economy is primarily agricultural, but the lands of its neighbors are more fertile, and Puerto Rico cannot stand up against their competition without some tariff protection.

There is little prospect of developing industries and producing manufactured goods for export because all raw material must be imported. Instead, the mainland manufacturers want to export their manufactured products to the island. They do not want its competition as a new manufacturing center.

The Basic Problem

A war-produced shortage of shipping and a controversy over the appointed governor, have brought Puerto Rico's problems out in sharper relief than heretofore and have given them the white glare of publicity that was needed to get attention for them. Promises of action have come from the Congress of the United States, from federal agencies, from the legislature and the political leaders of Puerto Rico, and from insular governmental agencies, new and old. Many plans and controversies seem likely to hasten progress.

Moreover, Puerto Rico has had what may prove to be a windfall, in the federal excise tax on rum, by-product of the war, which poured $38,000,000, all unexpectedly into the territory's coffers in 1943, and which is continuing to pour in the money at an accelerated rate. The decision about what to do with that income will greatly affect Puerto Rico's own plans for economic and social improvement.

These plans include dreams of building enough schools to house all the children of school age; of building enough hospitals to care for all the sick who need hospital care; of wiping out the slums and replacing them with public housing projects; of cleaning up polluted water systems; of digging sewers and building roads.

But while plans are being made in Puerto Rico, congressional committees are holding hot sessions to decide whether to stop the flow of money, or at least part of it, and hold it in a fund to be spent by the federal government on Puerto Rico, or whether to let Puerto Rico have the money to spend herself.

The problem of the rum tax is further confused by the fact that Congress also has under consideration some changes in the Organic Act, Puerto Rico's charter, which defines its status and its relation to the national government. The proposed changes are in the direction of granting the territory more local autonomy, including the election of the governor.

Will so much money be used to perpetuate the political party now in power? Will it be well spent by a locally elected legislature?

Added to these confusing questions is the reluctance of some members of Congress to do anything while the present governor—appointed by the President,

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and confirmed by the Senate—continues to hold office.

While controversy over these questions holds up congressional action and creates uncertainty about the future, it nevertheless also serves to keep alive the basic issues, and to call attention to the need for action.

Whether the Social Security Act amendment passes or not, and regardless of what happens to the Organic Act and the rum tax, the future looks better for Puerto Rico.

The territory's horrible slums cannot long withstand the accelerating momentum of public opinion. Her unemployed cannot too long be denied the right to work. Half of her population cannot long be left underfed. Polluted drinking water and unsanitary conditions cannot forever be allowed to cause high rates of sickness and death. Lack of school buildings and teachers will not long be allowed to prevent one third of the children of school age from getting at least a grammar school education.

The full realization of the fundamental rights of American citizenship will not come quickly, but will approach steadily. It will come as a result of the awakening democratic leadership in Puerto Rico, combined with an awakened consciousness on the mainland. These two forces working together toward the same goal are bound to bring economic and social betterment for those parts of the United States which lie in the Caribbean Sea, and for their people who have yet to experience the American standard of living.

Children of War Marriages

ARTHUR L. RAUTMAN

Born into families not yet soundly established, today's babies may always be outsiders, warns a public school psychologist.

DURING war or other periods of great stress there is a tendency for the adolescent to rush into marriage, mainly because marriage enables him to identify himself with an institution the desirability and stability of which have been established for centuries.

Throughout history, man has sought such islands of refuge whenever the day's events exceeded his ability to adapt or to understand. It is difficult for us to admit that the emotional security offered even by the institution of the family is only relative and that since the family as a social institution is closely identified with world movements it, too, is undergoing change. It is disturbing to realize that a marriage entered into on the eve of a soldier's "shipping" is not the same as a contract sealed after long preparation and with secure hope of a lifetime of active partnership.

Legal and Psychological

There is a distinction between the *legal* family and the *psychological* family. The psychological family is a unit in which a man and a woman are bound in a close relationship and in which their children can live in relative security, receiving the training to enable them to take their place in the outside world. A legal marriage can be contracted in a very short time, even in the absence of one of the parties. A psychological marriage is built up only through months and years of shared living and responsibility. There is no short cut.

The present war has affected all aspects of individual and community life, including the family. Children today are growing up in families which long have been established but in which one or both parents are out of the home, in the armed forces or in war industry. In these temporarily interrupted homes problems of discipline and authority often are acute. We have victory girls, latch-key youngsters, grandma's boy, and a host of other children who now lack basic home security.

Beyond this dissolution of established homes, however, there is coming into prominence another and perhaps even more acute child welfare problem: the child born into a family recognized by law as a legal unit, but where husband and wife have not lived together long enough to establish a psychological family unit.

The child growing up in a family where the husband and father is absent but where the family was established under relatively normal conditions will have certain handicaps requiring specific remedial procedures. But he also will have an advantage in the fact that his mother's emotional patterns have become adapted to married living and her daily actions follow lines fixed by her first years with her husband in their own home. Her likes and dislikes, her hobbies, her entertainment, and friends will, in a measure, follow the paths determined by the joint interests of husband and wife. Although the husband may now be absent, his presence will be very real. Circumstances may modify the normal routine, but the family as a psychological unit will continue.

War Marriages

This condition, however, does not obtain where the man and woman have never established a family unit, where their only life together has been under unstable and abnormal conditions, perhaps limited to a short honeymoon or to interrupted periods of casual housekeeping in tourist cabins, transient hotels, or furnished rooms.

As long as only the man and the woman are involved, this may prove an entertaining experience, since the stimulus of new places, people, and even mild hardship offers relief from the wartime undercurrent of insecurity and uncertainty. By the time a child is born, however, the family ceases to be an institution for the entertainment of adults and becomes society's arrangement for the safe rearing of the young.

Wartime Makeshifts

Various more or less makeshift provisions are usually made for the child's care. Taking the baby, the mother may follow the husband from camp to camp, finding whatever living quarters are available. These repeated demands of adjustment to strange conditions deprive the child of the needed sense of belonging to physical surroundings. Even so, the husband is probably not in the picture very much.

Another common practice is for several wandering mothers with babies whose soldier husbands have been "shipped," to set up housekeeping as a group. They live together in a crowded apartment or bungalow, getting their meals cooperatively or singly in a common kitchen. Sometimes they are employed in industries or offices, but by working on different shifts, one of the group is always at home to mind the babies. Some such households call in outside help to care for the children while the women are employed. The babies see their mothers only before and after a long working day. They grow up having had no contact with men or with the traditional influences of the American home. The day-to-day routine and leisure-time activities of their mothers resemble more closely those of single women than those of wives and mothers.

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In many instances a wartime bride, after a period of following the various transfers of her soldier husband, returns to her parental home to have her child. Here she is likely to fall back into her earlier role of daughter and sister. Usually the parents are only too willing to relive their youth in their grandchildren, with the result that they take over much of the responsibility of child rearing. Psychological emancipation having been incompletely accomplished in the first place, the young mother easily slips back to an infantile level of reaction, precluding the possibility of normal emotional growth.

When the young wife and mother decides to live temporarily with her husband's parents, the situation is often doubly complicated because the parents-in-law resent the intrusion of a stranger in their home and in their son's affections. Furthermore, the daughter-in-law's presence is a constant reminder of their son's absence.

To whichever of the two parental homes the young wife returns, she is likely to tire of the restraints of motherhood when they are not accompanied by its responsibilities. She may seek entertainment and employment outside the home. In doing so she uses the pretext of helping out financially while basically she is expressing resentment of parental supervision over her own affairs and those of her child.

The Father's Return

Most of these temporary arrangements do solve the immediate problem after a fashion. The child, under such conditions, may enjoy desirable physical surroundings. If authority is not too divided or contested, he may grow into a fairly healthy youngster. A serious problem will arise only when he is called upon to transfer his affections and his sense of belonging from his grandparents to his own father and mother.

It is important to realize that the difficulty of adjusting to a home situation upon the husband's return to his family will confront not only the child, but the wife as well. Then, for the first time, it will become necessary for her to assume full charge of her child and, simultaneously, of a household.

In addition to assuming her new tasks, the wife will have to share the life of a man whose interests and preferences she has never learned about, and whose day-to-day disposition differs materially from that of the idealized individual of the long separation.

The husband, in turn, will be faced with the problem of accepting as his wife a woman with whom he has scarcely become acquainted, except in holiday attire, and whose interests are no longer those of the girl he married. The intensely emotional experiences of the war interim will have caused the two to grow apart rather than to develop common interests. Furthermore, the husband's return to civilian life will involve major social and economic reorientations, including perhaps the change from carefree adolescence to adult family responsibilities. In contrast to normal peacetime growth, this change will be forced upon him without a gradual transition period.

Many returning veterans attempting to establish homes will be undergoing their first experience with the family cares, which in their prewar lives rested on parental shoulders. Some will be making their first attempt to earn a living under anything like normal economic conditions. Their family's living standard may be lowered since their wage and status will probably be far below what they have known in the armed services or in the wartime labor market. The return to civilian living with an alarm clock instead of reveille and the sergeant transformed into the factory foreman will be a rude jolt.

Personal Adjustments

The young man and his wife will be so preoccupied with their personal adjustment to married, civilian life that their child is likely to be neglected at the very time he will need special attention in adapting to his changed home environment. Unless definite preventive measures have been carried out during the father's absence, and unless help is given during this critical period, the child who has so far grown up in a fatherless home will be in danger of becoming an extra-familial child.

After a period of adaptation the husband and the wife will, in most cases, develop a family unit. Upon the birth of another child, however, the cleavage within the home may become more marked. The family circle will then consist of the father, the mother, and the new baby, with no place for the war baby. Although in a sense the child may realize his relationship with his family, he will continue to feel himself—and they will feel him—an outsider. His reactions will be those of a rejected child, and after a period of open rebellion, he may withdraw into his own world, having little or no genuine contact with his parents or their younger children.

The psychology of the extra-familial child has been observed most closely in connection with illegitimate children. The phenomenon occurs frequently in cases in which the unmarried mother has kept her baby. After the child is a few years old, the mother marries and other children are subsequently born into the home. The first-born child usually finds his status in the family precarious. The new father only half-heartedly accepts him and the child has been forced to share with a stranger the mother, who had been his only source of security. With the birth of each new child in this family the cleavage widens. As the first-born grows in understanding, he may learn to accept the situation intellectually, but emotionally he remains a stranger and an outsider in his own home. He develops into a typical extra-familial child.

An Outsider

Unless adequate steps are taken to remedy the basic problem, children born into legal family units where no psychological union has been established also are in danger of developing into extra-familial children. These children live like shadows on the outskirts of their homes. They are strangers in their own families, often overworked as kitchen maids or choreboys, called upon to help raise a succession of younger brothers and sisters, do not accept the relationship.

If remedial steps are not taken to help the first-born to identify himself with his family group, we shall have the extra-familial child with his definite syndrome of adjustment difficulties to remind us of our own inadequacies long after the problems of the war period have abated. The individual who has not learned to identify himself with a family unit as a child will find it difficult to identify himself with our larger social groups in his later life.

The situation can be met only by a frank recognition of the difficulties involved, and by an admission that children early learn the mores and customs of those around them. If a child is subjected to abnormal family influences in his early years, he will not readily be able to take his place in a normal family unit. The community must provide not only daytime care for children who grow up without traditional home and family influences, but it must provide also parent education to enable mothers and fathers to readapt themselves to normal family life, to enable mother and child to accept the husband and father as he returns from war or war employment, and to help both parents to accept the child as a welcome member of the family unit about to be established, or to be re-established after its enforced disruption.

If we allow a portion of the next generation to grow up under conditions which will unfit them to live according to our American family tradition, we shall have to pay heavily for our neglect. The child must be enabled to make the transition to peacetime family living without serious emotional disturbances; a definite place must be left in his life where a father will fit, so that the child owes his allegiance to a *man*, not to a picture on the mantel.

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War Workers in Wheel Chairs

T. OTTO NALL

How a chance to take part in the war effort has given shut-ins a new lease on life, as told by the managing editor of *The Christian Advocate*.

"GOD knows how I've wanted to put on a uniform, but—" and the usually smiling young man frowned down at his useless legs, withered by what the doctors call progressive muscular atrophy. "Until I found work sorting airplane rivets, I felt that I wasn't doing my part in the war effort. Now things are different. Here at home I'm a war worker in a wheel chair."

That twenty-two-year-old and about a hundred other handicapped workers on the payroll of the Goodwill Industries, a sheltered non-profit workshop in Buffalo, N. Y., have discovered that a nation at war needs the muscles and nerves even of its cripples.

To the homes of those who cannot stir beyond their own front porches Goodwill trucks have been bringing bags of unsorted floor sweepings from the Curtiss-Wright airplane plant. The trucks are back two weeks later to pick up the rivets, washers, and scrap, carefully sorted, tagged and tied in bags. During the year that ended July 1, 1943, these shut-ins sorted enough rivets and such for 1,818 Warhawks or 217 Commandos. This was enough to pay them $16,361 in badly needed wages.

Thirty of the hundred have found that they could manage to get down to the Goodwill Industries building, and in a sunny workroom there they make daily inroads on the piles of metal that trucks bring in from the Bell Aircraft plants. Approximately 3,500 pounds of sweepings were sorted each week when the work was at its midsummer peak. Much of the metal thus salvaged went back into Airacobras. Changes in production methods have reduced the amount of sorting that must be done at both Curtiss-Wright and Bell, but there have been no complaints about the handicapped folk who wanted, not charity but a chance.

At the Bell plant dirt and filings are removed by blowers before the kegs and bags are delivered to the Goodwill trucks. Then it becomes the job of the crippled workers to divide aluminum into three groups—rivets, parts, and scrap; and steel into ten groups—bolts, nuts, rivets, washers, parts, four types of skin fasteners, and scrap.

Sorting, whether done at home or in the sheltered workshop, is tiring and hard on the eyes. Almost all of the workers are frail and most of them are nervous. They include sufferers from arthritis and neuritis, victims of heart ailments, paralytics and spastics. But in spite of their handicaps they manage to stay at their wartime jobs for two to seven hours a day. At the plant there has been little absenteeism, even in the most severe winter weather.

For instance, there is twenty-four-year-old Alfred, who had the growing-up name of "Slippery," because he had a hard time keeping his balance. He has not missed a day since he began work almost two years ago. And twenty-one-year-old Donald, who cannot walk and must stay at home, has been as conscientious.

Donald's work, and that of every other homebound sorter, is carefully inspected. A rivet teacher, herself a handicapped employe of the Goodwill Industries, calls at the homes where sorting is being done, points out the mistakes, and demonstrates new methods.

How It Began

The project began when a business man who thought he had his share of wartime troubles, stopped at the office of Glenn W. Leighbody, managing director of Goodwill, and had a letter from a youthful shut-in thrust into his hand. "It's not the sickness, but the idleness that gets you," he read.

"About eleven o'clock one night shortly afterward," Mr. Leighbody remembers, "that business man phoned me. 'How much would it cost to start some work for young men and women, too, who cannot go out and look for their own jobs?' was his question. On the day before Christmas he came with a check that was large enough to cover the first cost of setting up a work project for the homebound."

Buffalo's Council of Social Agencies was consulted, and soon a committee was formed to look into the conditions among the city's shut-ins. The names of 1,000 handicapped persons were listed, and social workers were sent out to make calls. Top places on the list were given to 125 persons for whom work would probably mean as much as medicines.

Getting from bed into a wheel chair, and from a wheel chair onto crutches involves psychological as well as physical hurdles. Some near-miracles have been recorded. A young victim of arthritis, in bed for years, remained a mental shut-in even after the pain caused by the disease had ceased. With important war work to do, he found the incentive to lift his twisted body out of bed. Now he is off crutches and is at work clerking in a store.

Lack of confidence and lack of experience hold back many of the handicapped persons who want work. Moreover, getting a job requires courage. Starting downtown on a bus takes nerve for the man or woman who must use crutches. Being wheeled about a shop in a chair calls for real valor if one is shy and used to being protected by his own family.

Some persons simply cannot make it. They are like the eighteen-year-old epileptic who shook at the thought of a seizure in public. But he could, and did, sort rivets at home.

"Most handicapped persons need the money that a little work will bring," says Janet K. Wattles, who is in charge of the homebound project. "There is Mary, twenty-six and homebound since childhood, who smiles now because she can buy gifts for her family. And there is John, who insisted on signing the receipt for the first pay envelope he had received in years, instead of allowing his devoted wife to do this writing chore for him."

Beyond the Wages

But the greatest value of the money earned, Miss Wattles maintains, is not really its buying power. Because society thinks enough of the crippled person's work to pay him, he feels that he is back in circulation again. He is no longer a liability, but an asset.

So many applications for work have come to the Goodwill Industries that it has taxed the agency's resourcefulness to find tasks for even a fraction of those who want something to do. There are not enough rivets and bolts to go around. Some homebound persons have been put to work sewing, repairing dolls, stringing toys, salvaging buttons and zippers from rags, fringing shawls. Young Peter, who used to be a plant electrician when he could walk, now repairs lamps when wire can be obtained for his use.

The war workers in wheel chairs shrink from the thought of going back to idleness. In wrestling with physical handicaps they have developed the patience that is important to precision tasks. In entering the world of work they have gained confidence and security. In joining their efforts with those of unhandicapped workers, they have discovered a needed outlet for pent-up patriotism, while war work has found needed hands and brains.

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Here in Washington . . .

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By Rilla Schroeder

AS it went to the White House for the President's signature, the GI Bill of Rights was a victory for the Senate and a tribute to the integrity of the Senate conferees. House managers were allowed a little face saving, but on the whole, the law as passed is the Senate rather than the House bill. Some of the bad spots, it is to be hoped, will be corrected later by amendment. Wagner of New York is already writing one that will afford some relief to veterans' dependents.

Some of the last minute conference plays would have done credit to the Lone Ranger. One conference member was flown in to cast a decisive vote, arriving breathless, just in the nick of time. The particular point at issue was administration of the Veterans Employment Service. It was finally agreed that VES should remain with the United States Employment Service but should be "assisted" by a Veterans Placement Service Board of which the Administrator of Veterans Affairs will be chairman. The board will determine all policies of administration and the chairman will have "direct responsibility and authority" for carrying out such policies.

The subsistence allowance under the education title is not particularly generous —$50 a month if single, and $75 if the veteran has dependents—but that is one of the features that can, and probably will be, changed for the better. Administration of this title as well as that for loans, and so on, is lodged in the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, who is empowered "insofar as he deems practicable" to utilize existing facilities and services of other federal and state departments and agencies.

All in all, it is a good bill and follows with a reasonable degree of faithfulness the program outlined by President Roosevelt in his radio speech of July 28, 1943.

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THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON POSTwar Planning has gone definitely on record as opposed to Administration proposals aimed at establishing uniform standards of unemployment compensation. The states, it has agreed, should continue handling unemployment compensation in their own way.

The committee goes only so far as to recommend a limited extension of coverage to workers now exempt, and to "urge" the states to liberalize their systems to meet the postwar load.

The committee's decision was not entirely unexpected, since its chairman, Senator George, is known to be violently opposed to any semblance of federal control of unemployment compensation. It is somewhat difficult, however, to understand how, in the light of its own findings, the committee could have been convinced even by Senator George. Its report on employment contains almost unanswerable arguments for the Administration's proposals.

This document emphasizes the magnitude of the postwar problem and states that its solution "will depend very largely on governmental policy." It stresses the labor dislocations that will result from demobilization and reconversion and the difficulties that must be faced in finding jobs for discharged servicemen and laid off war workers. It very emphatically recognizes that employment is a national, not a state, responsibility. And yet the committee now proceeds to declare that unemployment compensation is a state matter and the federal government must keep hands off.

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CONGRESSIONAL CONFUSION OF THE past few months has overshadowed the activities of Representative Pat Cannon of Florida, who has been quietly collecting signatures to a discharge petition on his version of the Townsend program. Just before Congress recessed Mr. Cannon had 207 signatures, only eleven short of the required 218. As soon as Congress returns he expects to pick up the remaining eleven signees and will then bring his bill to the House floor for a vote. He feels its chances at this time are good. Although it does not promise as much as the original, it is the same old Townsend bill and was, in fact, written in the Townsend headquarters.

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THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD'S BUreau of public assistance in a recently published pamphlet, "Sheltered Care and Home Service for Public Assistance Recipients," reveals that a mushroom growth of commercial homes catering to PA clients has sprung up since the passage of the Social Security Act. The pamphlet is based on a study confined to public assistance agencies in six urban localities in five states: Orleans Parish, La.; Baltimore, Md.; Cook County, Ill.; Jackson County, Mo.; and Boston and Worcester, Mass.

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THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAS A DEmobilization plan which is still very hush-hush but which, from the bits that have leaked out, seems to make sense. The "leak" was War Mobilization Director Byrnes at a Senate committee hearing.

It appears that some time ago the army began interviewing men in the ranks on the matter of demobilization. The plan is more or less based on their suggestions. Nine out of ten of the men questioned held that two classes of servicemen should have a priority on discharges, fighters and fathers—those who have seen service at the front and those with families. It was rather generally agreed that older men should follow with, perhaps, special consideration to boys who want to go back to school.

Further details are lacking, but Mr. Byrnes added that a motion picture is being prepared which will detail the standards of discharge and the reasons for them. The film is to be shown to the men in the service and, perhaps, to civilians interested in the subject. At any rate, it is going to be a GI plan and not one cooked up by brass hats in the Pentagon Building.

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A PRESS RELEASE RECENTLY ISSUED BY the Bureau of the Census reveals some startling facts on the apathy of the American public toward its privileges and duties as citizens. According to the Census figures, in 1932 only 31.9 percent of the qualified voters voted; in 1936 the percentage had risen to 35.6; by 1940 to 37.8. But it is when the record is examined state by state that the bad spots show up. South Carolina, for instance, with only 5.3 percent of its adult population voting, is, of course, a poll tax state but even that can't alibi her entirely.

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THE FEDERAL SECURITY ADMINISTRAtion's recreation division was saved by the Senate in another one of those photo finish rescues. The House Appropriations Committee had abolished the set-up by the time-honored method of cutting off its appropriation. Thanks to the Senate, however, it will carry on for the coming fiscal year on an allowance of $1,600,000.

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AT THE REQUEST OF THE ARMY, THE Department of Commerce is preparing a series of books on how to operate twenty kinds of small businesses. Their purpose is to benefit the estimated 3,000,000 servicemen who will want to go into business for themselves after the war. In addition, servicemen with such ambitions will be aided by the army's educational program, the counseling service of the Veterans Administration, and other advice from the Commerce Department.

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The Common Welfare

Only a First Milestone

WHEN President Roosevelt signed the so-called GI Bill of Rights last month, he placed a marker on an important milestone along the complex trail to be followed in the eventual transfer from military to civilian status of young men from several million American families (see page 201). Sponsored and promoted by the older veterans' organizations — the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and others, it is basically a "benefit" bill. It provides for special unemployment compensation, for loans, and for cash allowances for further educational and vocational training.

That is, this bill, together with prior legislation providing mustering out pay, death and disability pensions, insurance and dependency allowances to the soldier's family while he is in service, and other measures, combine to give the serviceman returning from this war a much better financial "cushion" against the shock of his readjustment period than his father had after the last war.

But the passage of this bill, in itself, can be regarded only as an initial milestone. As the President pointed out in the statement accompanying his signature, of far greater importance to the vast majority of veterans will be the "assurance of satisfactory employment upon their return to civilian life." Unfortunately, congressional lobbies promoting legislation necessary to the prompt settlement of terminated war contracts, and the other recommendations of the Baruch report, so far have not been as effective as the servicemen's organizations. And the whole problem of planning for full employment is in a highly complicated area, requiring unprecedented governmental, industrial, and labor cooperation.

Moreover, there is a wide gap between legislative enactment and the actual help which the serviceman may find available when he returns to his home town—or to some other town in which he may wish to try his luck. In a recent publication the Office of Civilian Defense lists over a score of federal departments and bureaus which have programs designed to assist him. The task of integrating these different national programs, complementary and supplementary state programs, and already established local services, is an administrative and planning task of the first rank. The executive order establishing the Retraining and Reemployment Administration, to which Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines has been appointed as director, is sufficiently broad to encompass the federal administrative coordination, which is the first essential to the translation of these programs into local action. But here again, the wide gap between an administrative directive and accomplishment is still to be bridged.

The GI Bill of Rights is a good start—but it is important to realize that it is only a start.

Dimensions of Postwar Relief

TWO recent pamphlets give facts which should be valuable in understanding the size of the international relief task that will be faced by AMG, UNRRA, and other agencies, as European and Far Eastern peoples are gradually freed by Allied military forces. "International Organization for Health" was written by Dr. C.-E. A. Winslow for the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, 8 West 40 Street, New York 18. Citing the experience of the last war, the report points out that at its conclusion, the milk supply in Vienna had dropped from 850,000 liters a day to 60,000; in the Soviet Union, between 1917 and 1921 there were 25,000,000 cases of typhus, with 2,500,000 deaths; in Germany, tuberculosis increased by 57 percent in 1918, as compared with 1914. During the present war scarlet fever and diphtheria had increased fourfold in Germany by 1942, and to a greater extent in other countries; malaria is a scourge in Greece, the Balkans, West Africa and the Far East. Syphilis and gonorrhea totals have mounted in most countries. In the opinion of the commission, nothing short of a world health organization as part of the machinery of a society of nations can adequately bring under control the ravages of widespread disease.

"Clothing and Shelter for European Relief," published by the National Planning Association, 800 21 Street, NW, Washington, D. C., points out that "most people in the United States are well aware that Europe is hungry and needs food, but there is less recognition that cold and disease are causing as much misery." It is estimated that 200,000,000 pairs of shoes and enough repair material for 100,000,000 pairs, are needed desperately on the continent of Europe today. Cotton and wool must be imported in quantities sufficient to provide one third of Europe's 400,000,000 people with at least one new outfit—to an amount of 1,200,000,000 yards of cotton, and 800,000,000 yards of wool. Materials for the repair of damaged buildings will have to be supplied immediately. Altogether, according to this report, about one third of the United States' total contribution for relief and rehabilitation should be for clothing, and supplies other than food.

After Pearl Harbor

PUBLICATION by the U. S. Children's Bureau last month of its biennial report on "Community Health and Welfare Expenditures for 1942 and 1940," gives a factual picture which underscores the dramatic changes in service that took place during the first war years. By-product of the Registration of Social Statistics project, which for over a decade and a half has afforded community planners the only accurate data about total community services, public and private, the report shows that combined expenditures of a little less than half a billion dollars in the thirty urban areas reporting were 20 percent less in 1942 than in 1940. This drop in the grand total was almost wholly due to the 39 percent decrease in relief expenditures of all sorts (including WPA, CCC, and NYA). In all but four cities less money was spent for this purpose than in 1940, with a maximum reduction of 66 percent in Akron, Ohio.

However, the increased need for services other than relief in the early war period was reflected by increased expenditures in all other major fields: health and medical care, 20 percent; groupwork and leisure time, 18 percent; child welfare, 9 percent; planning, financing and coordinating services, 8 percent. To full employment and higher income mainly can be attributed the fact that the proportion of cost met by direct payments from people receiving service was practically double that of 1940.

Specific war-created needs are clearly evidenced by such increase in expenditures as: 14 percent for services for delinquent children; 20 percent for day nursery care for children of working mothers; 15 percent for travel services; 51 percent for vocational training programs for the handicapped; 300 percent for home service on the part of the Red Cross.

Although much water has flowed under the bridge since these data were collected, it is highly probable that subsequent reports will show a continuation of the main trends for the duration of the war.

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The Social Front

Professional

THE establishment of a new school of social welfare was announced by the University of California last month. First authorized by the regents in December 1943, the school has been formally set up on the Berkeley campus, following the adoption of legislation by the Berkeley and Los Angeles sections of the academic senate. Prof. Harry M. Cassidy, chairman of the university's department of social welfare since 1939, will head the new school. He is now "on loan" to UNRRA for six months, as director of training.

Reorganization—The Welfare Council of New York City has received a grant of $100,000 from the Greater New York Fund. In making the announcement, Albert G. Milbank, a member of a special committee on council structure which worked for eighteen months on reorganization plans, stated that the grant will cover one half of the council's budget for 1944. He added that it came as "a direct result of the steps that have been taken in carrying out the recommendations of the special committee on reorganization." The plan worked out by the special committee and approved early in the spring by the council's executive committee provides for a delegate body, in which each member organization is entitled to two delegates; a board of directors of not over thirty-six members, elected by the delegate body, plus certain *ex officio* members; a "small, effective, and responsible" executive committee of sixteen members; and three standing committees to relieve the executive committee of details. To afford the executive committee recommendations "based on a close, continuing study of the welfare and health needs of the community," the plan includes the appointment of a long range planning committee, the membership of which will insure "broad consideration of problems that cross the lines arbitrarily separating the fields of the other standing committees." The Welfare Council is composed of more than 500 New York health and welfare agencies.

Internships—Under a $50,000 three-year grant from the Field Foundation, Inc., The Ryther Child Center of Seattle, Wash., is establishing a number of internships to train personnel for treatment institutions. The center, a psychiatric service for emotionally disturbed children, has pioneered in the operation of treatment institutions, and has found a combination of resident care and psychiatric service the most effective form of therapy for many children. The internships will be for a six months period, beginning September 1, 1944, with candidates accepted as of that date, and of January 1, March 1, and June 1. Interns will be paid $60 a month plus maintenance or its equivalent. The training course will consist of classroom instruction and actual care of children under highly individualized supervision. Eligibility requirements are flexible, with preference given applicants with psychiatric training and experience, now employed in agencies planning to undertake such services. Further details from Lillian J. Johnson, executive secretary, The Ryther Child Center, 4416 Stoneway, Seattle 3, Wash.

Budgets—A new family budget book is now available to the social agencies of Milwaukee County, Wis. Prepared by a committee of the Council of Social Agencies, the book seeks to meet the need created by changes in prices and the availability of goods, calling for entirely new information on which to base budgets. Lay members of the committee sampled prices of household goods and clothing in local shops. Food figures are based on U. S. Department of Labor figures . . . "Budget Standards for Family Agencies in New York City," a revision of a 1938 edition, is published by the New York Budget Council, 105 East 22 Street, New York 10, price 50 cents. The 1944 edition includes basic lists of goods and services required by individuals and families "for the maintenance of health and a socially acceptable standard of living." It is based on 1942-43 prices in stores in low-income neighborhoods.

Facts for Planning—New publication plans of the bureau of social research, Federation of Social Agencies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, will make available facts and analyses needed for the development of programs to meet today's changing needs. First is to be a series of "information workbooks," of which number one, "Population Trends in Allegheny County, 1840-1943," by Bertram J. Black, director, and Aubrey Mallach, research associate, recently appeared. This series will describe "changing ecological conditions" in the area. The "workbooks" on the Negro population and the foreign-born population are in process. This series will serve as introduction to the series of "social fact books" to be brought out later in the year, providing "detailed information regarding population, housing, social services, and so on" for the area.

Social Workers Wanted—Social workers are being recruited by the U. S. Civil Service Commission for positions in War Relocation Authority, at annual salaries ranging from $2,163 to $4,428, including overtime pay. Present opportunities are for counselors, medical social workers, public welfare consultants, community activities supervisors. The commission warns that "the ten relocation centers are in isolated communities. . . . Staff members are of necessity thrown on their own resources both on the job and in their leisure time activities." Living accommodations and meals are provided in the centers at nominal cost. Appointments are "for the duration and six months." . . . The army is trying to recruit 22,000 trained women as hospital technicians. The list of workers wanted includes psychiatric social workers, occupational therapists, and trained workers for the blind and the deaf. Detailed information from local WAC recruiting centers.

Wartime Conference—The second wartime public health conference will be held by the American Public Health Association in New York City, October 3, 4, and 5. Meetings of related organizations will take place on October 2. The scientific program will be devoted to wartime emergency matters as they affect public health. The chairman of the program committee is Dr. Reginald M. Atwater.

In Print—To meet the need for specific material on agency administration, the University of Toronto Press offers "Some Problems of Administration in Social Work," by Martin Cohn and Elisabeth Wallace, with a foreword by Stuart K. Jaffary, and a selected bibliography. Price 80 cents, from the Press. . . . Prepared by the training unit in its bureau of child welfare, the New York State department of social welfare, Albany, N. Y., publishes "Guide to Thinking on Supervision in a Rural Child Welfare Unit." . . . "The Nature of Policy in the Administration of Public Assistance," by Anita J. Faatz, is directed particularly to administrators and supervisors of social agencies, public and private. Price 50 cents from the publications division, Pennsylvania School of Social Work, 2410 Pine Street, Philadel-

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phia 3, Pa. . . . The Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York 10, offers an annotated catalogue of its publications, including books in print, books out of print, and pamphlets. . . . "Facts and Tips for Service Men and Women," by Dallas Johnson, provides specific information for the serviceman and his family on a variety of topics, including pay and allowances, educational opportunities, medical aid, legal aid, taxes and insurance, postwar opportunities. Price 10 cents from the Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

For Veterans

SIX states recently extended financial aid and other benefits to veterans of the present war, continuing the trend which started in 1941, according to a report by the Council of State Governments. These six states are Kentucky, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Virginia. The Michigan legislature set up an Office of Veterans Affairs to coordinate programs and services in the fields of education, health, vocational guidance, placement, mental care, and economic security. In addition, the Michigan governor will have a special veterans' advisory committee of eight members to assist him in problems affecting veterans. The New York legislature set up a temporary commission to deal with veterans' problems, and directed it to establish a service agency to inform returning servicemen and their families as to benefits to which they are entitled.

By way of financial assistance, New Jersey established a loan authority with an original capitalization of $5,000,000 to guarantee bank loans made to ex-servicemen desiring to establish or re-establish themselves in business or a profession; while Michigan created a $1,000,000 veterans' reserve to provide hospitalization, medical treatment, education, and emergency care.

The Kentucky, Michigan, New York, and Virginia legislatures extended certain educational privileges to veterans, and Kentucky and Michigan provided various tax exemptions.

New Centers—The first unit in the proposed chain of centers for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled veterans will be established at the College of the City of New York, according to a recent announcement by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans affairs. Other centers will be established at colleges and universities throughout the country. The program is to make available the best qualified vocational counselors without cost to the veterans. The centers will give objective aptitude tests and expert advice on job selection and job training. Occupational training will include professional, technical, managerial, agricultural, business, clerical, trade, and so on, through apprenticeships, in appropriate educational institutions, and on the job in shops and factories.

Fact-Finding—As an important step in its plans for veterans, the Federation of Social Agencies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, Pa., through the bureau of social research is making studies and analyses of current disability discharges. The first of these covered 249 service discharges reported by Red Cross field directors to the Home Service Division of the Pittsburgh Chapter, during a four-week period in February and March. Of these men, 45 percent were discharged for emotional instability. Over half of those discharged on physical grounds had handicaps which would affect their ability to return to pre-induction occupations. Few of the disabilities were service-connected.

The bureau of social research recently completed a one-month survey of veterans reporting to the Pittsburgh office of the U. S. Employment Service. The survey will indicate the volume of men reporting, the types of disabilities, and the limitations imposed upon the employability of the men by their disabilities. Through additional surveys, the federation hopes soon to get an over-all picture of men going to agencies in the community for health, welfare, vocational guidance, and vocational rehabilitation services.

Against Crime

AGREEMENTS have been signed by thirty-eight states for reciprocal supervision of parolees who move from one state to another, according to the Council of State Governments. By this agreement the parolee or probationer must obtain permission from the state parole administrator's office before transferring his residence to another state. When permission is granted, the state to which he wishes to transfer is notified, and assumes the duties of visitation and supervision. In the last two years, with the increasing shift of population, more and more parolees have been permitted to move from one state to another.

For the Patrolman—A new manual published by the division of social protection of the Federal Security Agency, "Techniques of Law Enforcement in the Treatment of Juveniles, and the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency," is written primarily for use by the patrolman on the beat. Prepared by the bureau's National Advisory Police Committee, it initially points out that "the manner in which the officer handles the child in his first difficulty with the police may be the making or breaking of the youngster's future life." The first section gives simple but specific advice about procedures that are in the juvenile's best interest, as well as in the interest of the police department's aims and purposes. Controlling conditions in licensed establishments, dance halls, bars, movies, and so on, are dealt with in the second section. A third section describes the set-up and function of a juvenile bureau.

Crime Prevention—Elements in an over-all community crime prevention program are charted in the 1943 report of the Crime Prevention Association of Philadelphia. To supplement the crime prevention division of the police department it recommends a voluntary crime prevention association with three main divisions: promotion, recreation, and planning. The report names six points around which a comprehensive program should be organized: law enforcement, child guidance, school participation, church participation, neighborhood activities, and coordination.

When in Jail—Prisoners held in the Cook County (Chicago) jail can receive "advice and help on personal and family problems" from the Cook County bureau of public welfare, by a cooperative plan which has been in effect for over a year. Each prisoner is given a note from the warden advising him of the service, which may include getting in touch with his family, collecting an overdue pay check, bringing in clothes from a rented room, and help in connection with any number of problems that make for personal worry and distress. In the first few months prisoners were suspicious that this was some new kind of a racket, but requests for assistance now amount to about eighty a month.

Classification—The Prison Association of New York's repeated recommendation that commitments be made to the department of corrections rather than directly to the individual institutions were embodied this year in a bill which passed the senate, but was left in the assembly without action before adjournment. For several years the association has been urging that inmates be received at *one* institution and transferred from there to the type of institution appropriate in each case, in accordance with a carefully worked out classification system. The association intends to press passage of the bill at the next legislative session.

Jobs for Parolees—The manpower shortage has eliminated much of the prejudice against employing people with prison records, according to Henrietta Additon, superintendent of the Westfield

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(New York) State Reformatory for Girls, who spoke on a recent radio broadcast under the auspices of the Welfare Council of New York City. Special training in defense work, such as blueprint reading, use of precision instruments, soldering, drill press work, and spot welding is given to girls scheduled for release within a year. Many of them so trained have been able to get war jobs.

Going Down—Crimes of all kinds declined 27.4 percent in New York State in 1943, according to the annual report of John A. Lyons, commissioner of correction. Out of a total of 444,957 crimes, major offenses such as homicides, grand larcenies, and forgeries accounted for 29,646. The decrease in this group was only six tenths of one percent. Robberies fell off by 24.8 percent, and public intoxication by 24.9 percent.

People and Things

WALTER WHITE was guest of honor recently at a dinner in New York City to celebrate his quarter-century service as executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. William Allan Neilson, president *emeritus* of Smith College, was dinner chairman, and the speakers were Wendell L. Willkie, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University. The 600 dinner guests contributed a total of $20,000 in checks and pledges to the work of the N.A.A.C.P. The largest contribution, a check for $5,000, was from the Wendell L. Willkie trust fund, and represented part of the proceeds of the sale of Mr. Willkie's book, "One World."

Consolidation—Two of New York City's oldest child caring agencies, the New York Child's Foster Home Service, 121 years old, and the Sheltering Arms, established during the Civil War, were lately merged according to a joint statement by their respective presidents, Paul Cushman and Thomas M. Peters. The united agency now is known as Sheltering Arms Children's Service, and occupies offices at 305 East 86 Street, headquarters for the old Foster Home Service.

Mr. Peters is president of the consolidated agency. The executive director is Margaret Barbee, who held the same position with the Foster Home Service.

Appointments—President Roosevelt has named Frieda S. Miller, former New York State industrial commissioner, head of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, succeeding Mary Anderson who recently resigned. The appointment must be acted upon by the Senate. Miss Miller was for ten months special assistant to Ambassador John G. Winant in London, and returned to this country to take part in the Philadelphia conference of the International Labor Organization in May. . . . In June 1945, the Rev. Dr. Henry Pitney Van Dusen will become head of Union Theological Seminary, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloan Coffin, whose retirement was announced at the commencement exercises last month. Dr. Van Dusen has been a member of the seminary faculty since 1926. He is president of the American Association of Theological Schools. . . . On June 30, Hazel K. Stiebling took office as chief of the bureau of human nutrition and home economics in the Department of Agriculture. Her predecessor, Henry C. Sherman, is returning to his post at Columbia University. For fourteen years Miss Stiebling has been a leading nutrition expert of the bureau. Last year she received the Borden Award for her contribution to knowledge of the dietary habits of Americans. . . . The Very Reverend William J. Murphy, S.J., president of Boston College, announced last month the appointments of the Rev. James D. Sullivan, S.J., as regent of the Boston College School of Social Work, and of Dorothy L. Book, who has been serving as acting dean of the School since February 1943, as dean.

Anniversary—Belatedly, but no less heartily, *Survey Midmonthly* offers its congratulations and good wishes to Lenox Hill Neighborhood Association, New York, which on May 8 celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. The 2,000 guests at the birthday party saw a dramatization of the growth of the association, and of its five decades of service to underprivileged families of the East Side.

Elected—Katharine J. Densford, director of the School of Nursing and professor of nursing at the University of Minnesota, was elected president of the American Nurses' Association at the biennial nursing convention in Buffalo, N. Y., early last month. . . Dr. Alice Hamilton, internationally famous authority on industrial disease, was chosen president of the National Consumers League, meeting in Cleveland at the time of the National Conference of Social Work. . . . Mrs. Martha W. Hosch, assistant professor of social work at the University of Hawaii, will serve as president of the Territorial Conference for Social Work for 1944-45. . . . Isadore Sobeloff of Detroit was elected president of the National Conference of Jewish Social Welfare at the closing meeting of the annual sessions in Cleveland. Mr. Sobeloff, executive director of the Jewish Welfare Federation of Detroit returned to his desk there on June 1, after a year's leave of absence to serve as associate director of the New York City War Fund. . . . Howard L. Holtzendorff, executive director of the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles, is the new president of the National Association of Housing Officials.

Memorial—The University of Minnesota announces that the William Hodson Memorial Fund, established at his alma mater in memory of the late commissioner of welfare in New York City, has now grown to something over $9,300. The fund has been accepted by the regents of the university, who have approved its use as a lecture fund in the field of social welfare and public welfare administration. It is hoped that the first William Hodson Memorial Lecture can be given during the academic year 1944-45.

On June 30, Mrs. Hodson christened a victory ship named in honor of her husband, and launched at the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard in Baltimore.

Resigned—Elizabeth H. Webster, for twenty-five years assistant director of the Council of Social Agencies of Chicago, has submitted her resignation, effective September 1, 1944. In announcing (and deeply regretting) Miss Webster's retirement, the council's *News Letter* recalls

Membership Campaign

This issue brings no detailed progress report of *Survey Midmonthly's* membership campaign—but that does not mean the campaign is over. On the contrary, the goal is still ahead, and state and local committees are working hard to secure their quotas. The campaign report (and many other features) are crowded out this month by the paper shortage. But here are a few tid-bits:

Roy Sorenson, general chairman, reports two additions to his list of state chairmen: Maine, Margaret Payson of the Children's Service Bureau, Portland; Vermont, Marrion E. Waite, of the Old Age Assistance Department, Rutland. The campaign now has state chairmen in forty-four of the forty-eight states.

The New York Committee is crowding four figures in its returns.

Chicago got off to a very encouraging start last month, with thirty-seven present at the organization meeting under the chairmanship of Elizabeth Webster.

Several more states are passing the halfway mark.

Watch for full reports in later issues.

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that "In April 1919, when Elizabeth Howland Webster became 'assistant director' of the council she had no 'director' to assist. We were incorporated under the Illinois law . . . we had some splendid plans and no budget worth mentioning; we had a professional and a clerical staff: Betty Webster and one stenographer. For two and a half years EHW was the 'cook and the captain bold and the mate of the Nancy Brig'."

Katharine Faville has resigned as a member of the planning committee of the Hospital Council of Greater New York to assume her new duties in Detroit, Mich., as director of the department of nursing at Wayne University.

Leave of Absence— Dr. Negley K. Teeters, associate professor of sociology at Temple University, Philadelphia, has been granted leave of absence to make a four-month study of the prison systems of several Latin American countries. Professor Teeters will inspect the prison systems of Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, and Brazil. He was formerly a consultant for the prison industries division of the War Production Board, and in 1942 made a survey of federal prisons.

Honors—Louis Towley, assistant chief of the county service unit of the division of social welfare in Minnesota's department of social security, has been awarded a University of Minnesota regional writing fellowship. He is being released from his present position part time, in order to write fiction with a setting of rural community life in the Northwest. . . . A new honorary degree—Doctor of Recreation Service—was awarded last month by Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis., to Dorothy C. Enderis, head of the municipal recreation system of Milwaukee, in recognition of her leadership in developing "a program for youths and adults that is known throughout the country for its excellence."

A Correction— The editorial typewriter slipped again—this time in the note about Hedley S. Dimock, author of the leading article in the May *Survey Midmonthly*, "The Summer Camp Today and Tomorrow." We labeled Mr. Dimock "president of George Williams College," though we well knew that his title was dean (it is also coordinator of training, USO). Our apologies to Mr. Dimock, and to President Harold C. Coffman of George Williams College.

Readers Write

A Distinction

To the Editor: We wish to correct the statement made in the April issue of *Survey Midmonthly* that the Home Service administrative staff, Eastern Area, American Red Cross resigned "in protest against policies and practices proved unsound in actual operation in chapters."

It is true that we recognized and continued to bring to the attention of area management and national home service office those policies and practices demonstrated, through chapter experience, to be unsound, but this we considered part of our responsibility.

We resigned because the manager made it impossible for us to operate responsibly in the various jobs for which we were hired.

Each of us accepted positions in the home service department because we believe the services, included in its functions, are greatly needed in war time, and because we thought the Red Cross wanted professional social workers in key positions to insure better quality of service to people. Our entire staff, of high caliber, demonstrated its sincerity and skill in discharging the responsibilities involved in such a program.

From the beginning of his regime in August 1943 until our resignations, the new manager demonstrated his antagonism to our professional staff and our professional approach to our job. When, in January, a dramatic incident confirmed for us the reality that we no longer could administer responsibly the program, that we no longer could protect our staff from direct and unwarranted attack by the manager, the entire administrative staff resigned.

During those five months the national headquarters were kept informed of our difficulties but, apparently, that office was unable to give us any help.

We believe the distinction between the kind of administration which prohibits responsible functioning of staff, and a "protest against unsound policies and practices" is important for social workers since such administration renders impotent those who share responsibility for movement toward soundness in policy and practice.

Emma F. Tyler, Elma H. Ashton, Dorothy Fritz, Elizabeth Glover, Elizabeth Lawder, Katherine Kendall, Celia S. Deschin.

Collective Bargaining

To the Editor: I noted with interest the eight-point program for sensible labor relations in the war and postwar period, suggested by William H. Davis in your section on "Jobs and Workers" in the April issue of *Survey Midmonthly*.

As a trade unionist it is easy to agree with Mr. Davis' suggestions. As the executive secretary of a union of social service employes, I am concerned by the fact that even those elementary suggestions are not being followed by all social service agencies acting as employers. The effective functioning of social work in terms of its solution of practical manpower and salary problems, depends upon an understanding and acceptance by the field of the principles of collective bargaining.

Bernard Segal
Executive Secretary
Social Service Employes' Union
Local 19, United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO.

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Book Reviews

The Scourge of Peace

THE UNEMPLOYED—I. INTERPRETATION, II. CASE STUDIES, by Eli Ginzberg and associates. Harper. $4.

THERE are ways to approach the subject of unemployment other than through figures and statistics, and one of the best is followed in this book. It is a kind of mass biography of families of every type who felt the denial of an income through earnings. There are relatively few figures — though for those who want them, pages 182-198 include some very simple and meaningful tables.

The book falls into two main parts, first—Interpretation; and second—Case Studies. The first consists of generalizations on family status and cultural background of the unemployed of the Thirties, drawn from the study of 180 typical New York City homes blighted by the depression. It is enlivened by numerous quotations from the persons concerned—statements which, while typical of the reactions of the groups, were actually drawn from the words of individuals. The families are traced from their better days through the interim period when work ceased and relief was not yet available, to actual experience on relief or WPA and, in a few cases, reemployment in private industry.

The second part of the book is more concrete, less readable for the average citizen, but more meaningful to the social observer. It contains the case studies of twelve typical families. Again we meet people, not tables and statistics, but this time the focus is sharper, and we get to know each family as an entity.

What can be said about unemployment, now, which will make less necessary the appearance of a book on the subject in the next few years? In the introduction the author puts the question sharply: "It is doubtful whether all that went before will be completely forgotten, especially by soldiers at the front who are themselves children of the depression. . . . As far as war is concerned, they have no doubt, they have no fear. But when they think of peace, they are uneasy. These soldiers recall that the country fumbled badly in coming to grips with that scourge of peace—unemployment. . .

"They are uneasy, but they are not pessimistic. They have seen much these last years. They have seen their country suffer the consequences of an unpreparedness born of ignorance, and they have seen this failing remedied with speed and efficiency. They know that there is nothing within reason that the United States cannot do, if it will."

The book represents the result of scientific and painstaking work performed by the author and his associates in an intellectual quest for social knowledge.

CORRINGTON GILL
Director, Committee for Congested Production Areas, Washington, D. C.

For Group Leaders

LEADERSHIP OF GIRL SCOUT TROOPS—INTERMEDIATE PROGRAM. Illustrated by Catharine C. Lewis, Program Division, Girl Scouts. Fifty Cents.

SETTLEMENT program directors, Girl Scout leaders, cottage parents, case workers, and teachers will find this manual an effective, adaptable, and timely tool for training volunteer group leaders, getting some practical knowledge and understanding about recreation and group work, and for learning to become a group leader. The manual is written for the leader of "Intermediate Girl Scouts" (10-14 years of age) to help her make her job "interesting and rewarding."

It is refreshing to see a technical problem—group leadership—discussed in simple, commonly used words and supported by delightful illustrations and charts. An unusually good self-teaching manual, the book is an excellent example of skillful writing of training material.

The leader's function is defined in the first chapter. Given the scout promise and laws as "a framework of reference" and "a citizenship code," the leader undertakes to help develop girls for participation in "the American way of life." The next chapters are aimed to help in the understanding of girls and the modern community, as well as to elaborate the aims, objectives, and methods of Girl Scouting. The contribution of volunteers is acknowledged, while the leadership job and its possible satisfactions are discussed. Specific guidance, including principles of leadership and procedures, is given for starting a troop. The material included on the ten Girl Scout program fields should give potential leaders confidence and resources for launching into group leadership.

The remaining chapters are packed with more advanced training material including some helpful case illustrations.

The book has some weaknesses. While the suggested methods of leadership seem sound, the emphasis placed on the development of creative democratic citizens highlights the inconsistency with democratic education of the scout law "A Girl Scout Obeys Orders." Sources other than the church for the teaching of ideals are ignored. The chapter on "Character" is limited. Fuller discussion of co-education and differences of girls in the 10-14 year range might have been included.

LEAH MILKMAN
New York School of Social Work

Self Help

BRINGING UP OURSELVES, by Helen G. Hogue. Scribner. $1.50.

THE author, a teacher, social worker and mental hygienist, presents in this readable little volume a practical approach to the techniques leading to the development of a balanced and adjusted personality. The book maintains an atmosphere of personal friendliness and simplicity. It is easy reading.

Mrs. Hogue discusses such subjects as how to face life courageously and how to prepare psychologically for work, for marriage and for the assumption of group responsibility. By way of illustration she introduces many brief and interesting stories of actual human situations that have occurred in the lives of people whom she has been able to help. She shows how she helped them to meet their psychological needs and urged them to develop conscious awareness of the psychological forces that hamper or promote healthy growth. Again and again throughout the book, she refers to our failure to recognize such forces as the barrier which stands in the way of our learning how to work and live together in harmony. She contends that unhealthy personalities cannot function in a democracy. Because of their fears they become addicted to certain patterns of escape of which Mrs. Hogue writes with understanding.

She emphasizes the fact that it is in the home that the child's attitudes toward life are acquired. It is there that he first learns to love others. If he is not a wanted and beloved child he may develop an unhealthy attitude toward life. Neurotic trends in adults, she tells us, may often be traced to the lack of affection and recognition experienced during childhood. She points out that love grows through active and creative expression and leaves no room for fear and hate which are the bases for later conflicts and tensions.

This book is particularly pertinent today because of the constant stress and strain to which everyone is exposed. Although obviously written for the lay person, social workers and teachers will find it exceedingly good reading and may often wish to recommend it to parents who are endeavoring to gain insight into their own and their children's problems.

EMILY THORP BURR
Vocational Adjustment Bureau
New York

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Opportunities Available

(a) Chief psychiatric social worker and also assistant psychiatric social worker; clinic caring for mentally disturbed children; recent graduate acceptable for latter appointment; salary for chief—$2400-$3000; for assistant—$1800-$2400. (b) Outstanding social worker to direct department, cancer hospital, new unit of university group; $3,000. (c) Psychiatric social workers; center for emotionally disturbed children; community fund supported; staff of twenty people; East. SG7-1 Medical Bureau (Burneice Larson, Director) Palmolive Building, Chicago.

CASE WORKER—Child-placing agency serving Negro children in a northern city. White or colored worker. Professional standards, pleasant working conditions, good salary for right person. Member Child Welfare League and local Community Fund. Answer immediately. 7990 Survey.

CASE CONSULTANT—to head Family Department in Lutheran Church Agency in Baltimore, Md. Opportunity for casework and interpretation. Should have full social work training and experienced. Lutheran preferred. 7996 Survey.

SUPERVISOR with professional training and some supervisory experience for large Jewish Family agency, offering new and challenging opportunities—to be in charge of district office. 7983 Survey.

Special Worker—in Jewish multiple service case work agency to carry selected case load and assume special responsibilities involving community organization and interpretation. Salary range $2400 to $3500, plus 17% additional while prolonged work week of 44 hours is in effect. 7986 Survey.

WANTED: A COMMUNITY ORGANIZER in large city in the middle-west to stimulate and coordinate social services in a district greatly under-serviced. An experimental project which requires imagination and leadership. 7987 Survey.

WANTED: A man or a well-trained woman to assist the Program Director with special responsibility for boys' work, in a settlement, in a large mid-western city. 7988 Survey.

CASE WORKER—in family service and child placement departments by Jewish Agency where staff members participate in community planning and extension of service to meet wartime needs. Good opportunities for advancement. Salary range $1760.00 to $2760.00, plus 17% additional while prolonged work week of 44 hours is in effect. 7957 Survey.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY has vacancy on staff for trained children's worker; case load not to exceed thirty-five. Salary adequate to training and experience. 7989 Survey.

WANTED: Trained worker as director of small home-like Home near Detroit. Member C.W.L. 7994 Survey.

Directory of Social Organizations (cont.)

Health

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER, 3800 East Colfax Ave., Denver, Colorado, Samuel Schaefer, Executive Secretary, Chas. J. Kaufman, M.D., Medical Director. Free, non-sectarian for needy tuberculous adults and children (kosher dietary). Maintains children's preventorium. Medical, educational, vocational, occupational, psychological, psychiatric and social services. Esther Cohen, director of Social Service and Vocational Therapy. Applications, New York area: 19 West 44th St., Philip Houtz, director; Philadelphia area: 1103 Widener Building, Harold Greenspun, director; Chicago area: 30 North La Salle St. Other applications through local Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds or direct to Hospital.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—1790 Broadway at 58th St., New York. Ruth Houlton, R.N., Gen. Dir. Advisory Service, statistics, monthly magazine, Public Health Nursing.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway, at 58th St., New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. (formerly Birth Control Federation of America)—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 42 states, including 20 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. President, J. H. Upham, M.D.; National Director, D. Kenneth Rose; Medical Director, Claude C. Pierce, M.D.

MARGARET SANGER RESEARCH BUREAU
17 W. 16th St., N. Y. City. WA 9-6200.
MARGARET SANGER, Director.
Every day 9 A.M.-4 P.M.
Saturdays 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Wednesday & Thursday evenings 5:30-8 P.M.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, INC., with its 44 branches improves social conditions of Negroes seeking "no alms, but opportunity" for them. Secures and trains social workers. Investigates conditions of city life as bases for practical work. Publishes OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life. Solicits gifts. 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Social Work Personnel

SOCIAL WORK VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 122 East 22nd Street, New York City. National placement and counseling service in case work fields. Membership organization for social workers and agencies. No placement fee. Louise C. Odencrantz, Director.

SOCIAL SECURITY

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL SECURITY, 22 East 17th Street, New York 3, N. Y. (Algonquin 4-3198). Harvey Lebrun, Acting Executive Director. A non-profit, non-partisan organization of experts and laymen interested in the adoption, improvement and extension of sound social security measures for the people of America, especially in the field of health insurance, unemployment compensation, old age and survivors' insurance, public assistance, etc. Cooperates with consumer, labor, employer, civic welfare, farm and other groups; distributes educational material; helps in organizing conferences and public meetings. Aids in the formulation of programs and the preparation of literature. Promotes constructive legislation and improvements in legislation and administration. Issues Social Security, a magazine of news and opinion for contributors, students, and leaders in this field—$3.00 per year; special rates on quantity orders for clubs, classes and other groups. Bibliography of available literature in this field, free on request.

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Child Welfare

BERKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL FARM, Canaan, New York. A national, non-denominational farm school for problem boys. Boys between 12 and 14 received through private surrender or court commitment. Supported by agreed payments from parents or other responsible persons, in addition to voluntary contributions. For further information address Mr. Byron D. Paddon, Superintendent, or the New York Office at 101 Park Ave. Tel.: Lex. 2-3147.

BOYS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE, INC., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y. Coordinates the athletic work of 100 Boys' Clubs, Settlement Houses and Community Centers in Greater New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, Honorary President; Judge Raphael P. Koenig, President; Robert E. McCormick, Treasurer; Willard L. Kauth, Director. Sponsors the Benjamin Harrison Recreation Center, 657 Tenth Avenue, the Theodore Roosevelt Recreation Center, 698 Tenth Avenue, The Lincoln Recreation Center, 235 West 113 Street, The Tot Lot, 422 West 49th Street, Camp Sebago, Camp Wakonda and Camp Orenda in the Interstate Park.

BOYS CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC., 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C.—David W. Armstrong, Exec. Dir. A national organization. Serves member Clubs in programs, activities, methods, financing. Organizes new Clubs. Boysclubs prepare boys for responsibilities of citizenship. Activities include recreation, physical and health training, vocational training and guidance, and character building under leadership. Work with boys from low income areas.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older, available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Walter W. Head, Pres., Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN OF THE U. S. A., INC., Elyria, Ohio. E. W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tenn., President; E. Jay Howenstine, Executive Secretary. Promotes organization of national, state, provincial and local societies for crippled children. Aids in development of their programs. Assists in drafting and securing the passage of legislation in behalf of cripples. Maintains a Bureau of Information with loan library service. Conducts yearly an Easter Crippled Children Seal Campaign. Bulletins: "The Crippled Child" magazine, bimonthly, $1 a year.

THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC., 1 Madison Avenue, New York, founded in 1932 for relief, guidance, and welfare of underprivileged children in neglected areas in this and other countries on non-sectarian and non-racial principles. Organization is working in the United States through local County and Community Committees, and rural social welfare workers, and overseas through affiliations with well established welfare groups. Invites interest and cooperation. Literature on request.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

Education

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill., organized in every state, with 10,000 local auxiliaries, presents a program of alcohol education and Christian Citizenship, with which every interested person is invited to assist. Total abstinence from alcoholic beverages and dues of $1.00 per year are the basis of membership.

Family Living

ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE. Resource in child guidance, marriage and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 209 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications. 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Blind

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization conducting research and field service. Library. Mechanical appliances for the blind. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

Foundations

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director, 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Arts and Social Work, Charity Organizations, Consumer Credit Studies, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Surveys. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

THE GOLDEN RULE FOUNDATION—Incorporated March 1929 by special act of the Legislature of the State of New York, serves the American public as "a people's foundation," rendering to the average citizen a service similar to that rendered to their respective founders by well-known private foundations. Funds may be contributed as (a) Unconditional gifts, (b) Conditional or designated gifts, (c) Memorial gifts and funds, (d) Gifts on the annuity plan, (e) Private benevolent funds, (f) Bequests by will. Charles V. Vickrey, President, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlets, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to everybody in America, young or old, an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying recreational use of leisure time through participation in music, drama, sports and games, arts and crafts, nature activities; and to help secure adequate playground, recreation centers, swimming pools, beaches, athletic field and other recreational facilities.

Penology

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities:—Collects information about correctional institutions and works to improve correctional methods and standards. Aids released prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Austin H. MacCormick, Exec. Dir.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Dr. Ellen C. Potter, President, Trenton, New Jersey; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5.

National Red Cross

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS—Administered through National Headquarters in Washington, D. C., and five Area offices in San Francisco, St. Louis, Atlanta, New York City, and Alexandria, Va. There are 3756 local Chapters organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Disaster Relief and Civilian War Aid, First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention, Junior Red Cross, Medical and Health Service, Nursing Service, Services to the Armed Forces, Volunteer Special Services, Blood Donor Service, Nutrition Service, and War Relief Production Service.

Public Administration

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois. To advance the science of public administration and to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experience among persons interested or engaged in the field. Official quarterly journal, Public Administration Review, presents various views on management and administrative regulation, reviews significant books and public documents to keep readers informed on current opinion and practices in public administration.

Religious Organizations

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The inter-denominational home mission body of 23 denominations. Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowry, Mark A. Dawber; Migrant Supervisors: Western, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 3330 West Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Mid-Western, Miss Helen White, 203 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 220 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Frank L. Weil, President; Max Wilner, Treasurer; Joseph Rosenzweig, Secretary; Louis Kraft, Executive Director. A national agency serving as parent body for Jewish Community Centers, YMHAs, etc., and providing welfare, religious and social activities for soldiers and sailors and other members of defense forces. A member of the United Service Organizations.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, INC.—1819 Broadway, New York City 23. Mrs. Joseph M. Welt, President; Mrs. Karl J. Kaufmann, Chairman Ex. Com.; Miss Flora R. Rothenberg, Ex. Dir. Organization of Jewish women initiating and developing programs and activities in service for foreign born; international relations and peace; contemporary Jewish affairs; social legislation; and social welfare and war activities. Conducts bureau of international service. Serves as clearing bureau for local affiliated groups throughout the country.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—347 Madison Ave., New York City; 1187 local Associations federated for Christian leadership and citizenship training among young men and boys.

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Professional Education for Social Work

For positions of responsibility in social work, professional education is essential. The following schools constitute the membership of the American Association of Schools of Social Work. Schools offering a curriculum of one year are indicated by *. Schools not so marked offer two years or more. Correspondence with individual schools is recommended. For information regarding the Association address the Secretary, Miss Leona Massoth, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
247 Henry St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.
Forrester B. Washington, *Director*

BOSTON COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
126 Newbury Street, Boston 16, Mass.
Dorothy Book, *Dean*

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
84 Exeter St., Boston, Mass.
Richard K. Conant, *Dean*

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Dept. of Social Economy and Social Research
Mildred Fairchild, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
25 Niagara Square, Buffalo 2, New York
Niles Carpenter, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, Calif.
Department of Social Welfare
Harry M. Cassidy, *Director*

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Department of Social Work, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mary Clarke Burnett, *Head of Department*

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
School of Social Work, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Thomas E. Mitchell, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Chicago, Ill.
School of Social Service Administration
Helen Wright, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, Denver, Colorado
School of Social Work
Florence W. Hutsinpillar, *Director*

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
134 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y.
Miss Anna E. King, *Dean*

*THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, Honolulu, Hawaii,
Ferris F. Laune, *Director*

*HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C.
Graduate Division of Social Work
Inabel Burns Lindsay, *Director*

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, Indianapolis, Indiana
Training Course for Social Work
Louis E. Evans, *in charge*

*LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, Baton Rouge, La.
School of Social Welfare
Earl E. Klein, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, Louisville, Ky.
Graduate Division of Social Administration
John J. Cronin, *Director*

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
28 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.
Roman L. Haremski, *Acting Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Curriculum in Social Work, 60 Farnsworth Ave., Detroit, Michigan
Robert W. Kelso, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis, Minn.
School of Social Work
Gertrude Vaile, *Associate Director*

THE MONTREAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
3600 University St., Montreal, Canada
Dorothy King, *Director*

NATIONAL CATHOLIC SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
2400 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
Rev. Lucian L. Lauerman, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, Lincoln, Neb.
Graduate School of Social Work
Frank Z. Glick, *Director*

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK of Columbia University
122 East 22nd Street, New York 10, N. Y.
Walter W. Pettit, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Division of Public Welfare and Social Work, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Roy M. Brown, *Director*

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus, Ohio
School of Social Administration
Charles C. Stillman, *Director*

*UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, Norman, Oklahoma
School of Social Work
J. J. Rhyne, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania School of Social Work
Kenneth L. M. Pray, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, Pa.
School of Applied Social Sciences
W. I. Newstetter, *Dean*

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY
St. Louis, Missouri
Rev. A. H. Scheller, S. J., *Director*

SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.
Katharine D. Hardwick, *Director*

SMITH COLLEGE SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORK
Northampton, Massachusetts
Miss Florence R. Day, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles
Graduate School of Social Work
Arlien Johnson, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, Toronto, Canada
School of Social Work
Stuart K. Jaffary, *Director*

TULANE UNIVERSITY, New Orleans, Louisiana
School of Social Work
Elisabeth Wisner, *Dean*

*UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
Salt Lake City, Utah
Arthur L. Beeley, *Dean*

*STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON, Pullman, Wash.
Graduate School of Social Work
Bertha Gerber, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle
Graduate School of Social Work
Grace B. Ferguson, *Director*

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Missouri
George Warren Brown, Dept. of Social Work
Frank J. Bruno, *Head of Department*

WAYNE UNIVERSITY, Detroit, Michigan
School of Public Affairs & Social Work
Lent D. Upson, *Director*

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, Cleveland, Ohio
School of Applied Social Sciences
Leonard W. Mayo, *Dean*

*WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, Morgantown, W. Va.
Department of Social Work
E. M. Sunley, *Head of Department*

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
Richmond School of Social Work, Richmond, Va.
George T. Kalif, *Director*

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